



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports October 15 and 19 as follows:

Week ended October 10, 1903—Twelve vessels, with 920 officers and crew and 847 passengers (170 cabin and 677 steerage) were inspected and granted bills of health. Five hundred and seventy-six crew and 646 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage disinfected, 1,241 pieces.

The only communicable diseases reported for the week were two fatal cases of plague (Chinese), both of which occurred in the city. One alien per s.s. *Victoria*, with trachoma, was recommended for rejection.

Week ended October 17, 1903: Six vessels, with 617 crew and officers and 578 passengers (217 cabin and 361 steerage) were inspected and granted bills of health; 469 crew and 337 steerage were bathed and their baggage disinfected. One vessel to Manila via Amoy was directed to proceed via Marivelles for disinfection. There was 1 rejection for fever, and 18 aliens (Chinese steerage) were recommended for rejection on account of trachoma.

The following communicable diseases were reported for the week: Two cases and 2 deaths from plague and 1 case of enteric fever.

Reports from Shanghai.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports October 13 and 19 as follows:

Week ended October 10, 1903, there were inspected 3 vessels, 152 crew (18 cabin and 1 steerage passenger). Three cases of illness on board ships bound to the United States were investigated. There were viséd 30,815 pieces of freight.

Communicable diseases were reported to the municipal health officer as follows: Cholera, 7 deaths; enteric fever, 3 cases, and diphtheria, 1 case. The total mortality reported was 7 foreigners and 189 natives.

Newchwang is the only outpost reporting quarantinable disease present. During the week ended October 3 there occurred at that port 144 cases and 142 deaths from plague. Since the commencement of the present epidemic during the first week in September of this year there has been a total of 465 cases and 414 deaths from plague at Newchwang.